

THE YEOMAN:

Published Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

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S. I. M. MAJOR, Editor.

FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

RANKIN R. REVILL.

OF OWEN.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.

W. S. DEHONEY.

FOR JAILER.

JOHN J. SMITHER.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS.

FOR CORONER.

H. S. MOORE.

FOR ASSASSOR.

PETER JETT.

FOR SURVEYOR.

W. F. GRAHAM.

The Democratic Party—Its next Rival.

The discordant elements and aims opposed to the Democratic party are now seeking and bubbling in the political cauldron, under the supervision of about a gross of political old grannies, who are in hopes of making a party out of these remnants which will be able to meet and vanquish the glorious Democracy. It is proposed to construct out of these "elements" a grand "People's Party of the Union," and these doating old god-fathers of this last abortion are wily enough to believe that it will take with the people.

The Democratic party has little to fear from this threatened enemy. It has ever been the fate of the Democratic party to excite the enmity and opposition of all the fanatics in the country. It has met and vanquished fanaticism in all the forms in which the ingenuity of men could disguise it, and it can do it again. The history of the Democratic party is the history of the growth and prosperity of the country. No true American (not Know-Nothing) can review the history of the Democracy; contemplate its victories, its success and its glory, without feeling his bosom swell with emotions of pride. The history of our country for the last fifty years is a rehearsal of the continued and repeated triumphs of democracy over fanaticism and fanatics, arrayed against it in all conceivable forms and phases.

When the Union consisted of but thirteen States the Democratic party laid the foundation upon which it rose to such power and grandeur and upon which it still rests as firmly and securely as ever. Since then nineteen other States have been admitted to the Union under the auspices of the national Democracy and in the teeth of the opposition, of "the elements" under various leaders and creeds. It secured an empire from France and another from Mexico. [A separate republic (Texas) was won by the Democratic party, and under its auspices our country was enriched by the golden fields of California. Under the same banner we have won a name upon sea and land which is the terror of our foes; the admiration of our friends, and which commands the respect of the world.

The Federal party was the first great opponent of Democracy. It precipitated itself in the path of progress and for a while was a great hindrance to our national prosperity. But its alien and section laws; its vindictive opposition to the war of 1812; and in short, its general British proclivities rendered it odious to the people, and it soon became powerless as a party. The anti-Masons and the "National Republicans" made abortive attempts to defeat the Democratic party. The first by exciting prejudice in the bigoted and fear in the weak; and the second by claiming to be the "only national party."

Then came the late Whig party, which for a period of about twenty years maintained a fierce and formidable opposition to Democracy. It contained many great men in its ranks and its members were from time to time flushed with hope by its partial victories over the Democratic party. But these little successes, which so excited the hopes of the Whigs, hastened the down fall of the Whig party by contrastive so conspicuously its narrow-minded policy with the progressive spirit of Democracy. It maintained its organization and struggled on until the death of HENRY CLAY, when it fell to pieces and was utterly powerless as a party before the tomb closed its doors upon its great leader.

Upon the ruins of the Whig party, the "element" constructed a party which they fondly believed was destined to be eternal and omnipotent, viz: the Know Nothing. Of all parties which ever disgraced the earth, this was the most disgraceful. Combining all that is hateful and vile, and ignoring everything generous and good, it started out with pretensions as ridiculous and absurd as its professions were hypocritical and insulating. Composed of political adventurers of every political hue and character; held together by oaths; having for its aim, office; it is not surprising that the means resorted to for success were as disgraceful as the end sought to be obtained. Being secret, its novelty attracted the green ones; being proscriptive, it attracted fanatics and bigots by the wholesale, and being new it became the refuge of a large class of broken down politicians, who had tried all other means for getting office and had failed. Having inveigled into its secret halls this heterogeneous mass, it sought to bind them there by a series of oaths, at once horrid and degrading. In an incredible short space of time it gathered about itself an incredible number of dupes, and commenced its operations. Its brief and infamous history is fresh in the minds of all. No sooner had it unveiled its hideous features than its deluded followers shrank from it aghast, and it lost members as rapidly as it had gained them. In vain its managers tried new issues and materially modified its old ones, the people had obtained an insight into its unholy designs, and they repudiated its directors and trampled its doctrines under their feet.

It is dead, and leaves behind a disgraceful record for its monument. As an engine for raising men to power and place, it proved a complete failure, but it wrought more real evil to society, moral, religious and political, than all other factions have ever been able to do. It is dead, but its marks are still with us. And while the eyes of widows and orphans are still wet with tears for husbands and fathers murdered by Know Nothing ruffians; while its numberless atrocities are still fresh in the minds and before the eyes of the people; its disappointed victims are planning for the organization of yet another new party, to be composed of "the elements opposed to Democracy." Opposed to the same Democratic party which met and repulsed the federalists in 1812, and which has opposed and defeated fanaticism in all its forms from that day to this; which has rendered our country so great and glorious—this Democratic party is to be defeated by another organization—even "The people's party of the Union"—and for what? Because, forsooth, the men who are forming "the people's party of the Union" want office.

A correspondent of a New York paper who has been traveling through Kentucky, goes into extacies over the beauty of Kentucky girls and horses; the excellence of the Broadway Hotel in Lexington, and speaks in the highest terms of the conductors on the L. & L. Railroad, Messrs. RICHARDSON and PENNOYER. We admire his good taste whoever he may be, and freely endorse his sentiments. The girls and horses speak for themselves, and the Broadway Hotel is one of old Kentucky's best. Under the supervision of the Evangelical Church, it has taken a front rank among modern number one hotels. Regarding the conductors aforesaid, we say amen with all our heart. We don't believe that two more popular, efficient, and gentlemanly individuals can be found between Nova Scotia and sun-down. They are always in time, and they make their connections with a promptness and regularity beautiful to behold. May they both live nine hundred and fifty years here below, and when they conclude to "switch off," may they have a through complimentary ticket to "Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood."

The Mt. Sterling Whig has a column and a half of what it calls "Poetical Illustrations applied to Politics." We extract the following:

Neither his speech, his form, nor action has aught of grace.
Yet all his country seems beaming in his face.
And his thoughts possessed of the radiant hue of fire.

As the text is rather obscure, we volunteer a commentary thereon.

"Neither his speech, his form, nor action has aught of grace."
True, O King! His speech made up of falsehoods about the clerks of the last Legislature is in a particular manner graceless. Most of his actions are as far from grace as his speech.

"Yet all his country seems beaming in his face."
This passage is very plain when we remember that in this connection "beaming" means grinning. There is no sort of doubt that the entire country is laughing at the grotesque figure cut by the traveling agent of the Know Nothing society. The contrast between his pretensions and his qualifications is enough to make a horse laugh. "All his country" is very exuberant.

"And his thoughts possessed of the radiant hue of fire."
Quite likely. The Rix Rax is near his ropes end, and it is most natural when he contemplates his acts in this world and his journey to the next that his thoughts should dwell on fire.

We perceive that the publisher of the New York Weekly is out with another novelty. A new story by JAMES A. MATTLAND, author of "The Watchman," "The Old Doctor," "Sartorius," "The Lawyer's Story," "Old Honesty," etc., commences this week in that popular paper. Mr. MATTLAND's new story is to appear under the title of ROSA MILTON; or, the Hermit of the Sea Shore; and will no doubt add to the already handsome circulation of the Weekly. With such a succession of capital stories, by the best writers in the country, it is not surprising that this paper has at once attained a position in the front rank of the popular publications of the day. The New York Weekly is published by A. J. WILLIAMSON, 22 Beekman Street, New York, and sold by all Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States and Canada. It is sent by mail at \$2 a year, or two copies for \$3.

It seems worthy of notice that Baltimore is the first city in the United States that was lighted by gas; among the first that introduced water pipes; the first in the world that introduced and put in successful operation a passenger railroad; the first city in the Union that erected a monument to GEORGE WASHINGTON, and the city where a magnetic telegraph was first commenced.

A negro brought suit in one of the Cincinnati courts against the judges of the fourth ward poll, because they refused his vote, laying his damage at \$1000. The city assumed the responsibility of the defense, and the case was tried three times, in each instance the jury failing to agree. Plaintiff then obtained a change of venue to Warren county, where the case was tried, and a verdict of \$500 damages was returned in his favor. The court then granted a new trial.

The finest and most luxurious beverage in hot weather, is a cool glass of Soda Water, and for the benefit of our friends, we advise them to go to Geo. A. ROBINSON'S "Excelsior Confectionery," and "take" some Soda for the "inner man." Nuff said.

DEAD.—JOHN MARSHALL, son of Dr. ALEX. K. MARSHALL, formerly of this State, who was shot in affray at "Rose Cottage," near Carondelet, a few days since, died at the residence of his father, near St. Louis, on Monday evening last, after several days of intense suffering.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.—The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Constitutionalist says: We are informed upon reliable authority that the Messrs. Spence intend to exhaust all their property in the redemption of their notes. We learn also that their property will redeem their circulation, which they say amounts to \$73,000. The Messrs. Spence intend to bring suit for their missing bonds, \$111,000, and we learn have employed the ablest counsel in the State. We advise our readers not to sacrifice their notes.

Dr. M. Bely, the French agent, who has recently been figuring at the Lehigh, wants to get up a really fine "Cure," and make up an "American States." Evidently M. Bely wishes to create trouble between France and the United States.—*Lou. Journal.*

Latest from Utah.

St. Louis, June 26.
The Republican has just received intelligence that the Salt Lake mail, with Camp Scott dated to June 5, was received at St. Joseph on the 22d. Mr. H. F. Mayer, who accompanied the mail party, furnishes the following memoranda of the trip.

Encountered a heavy snow storm, lasting three days—from Independence Rock to Platte Bridge. Met Col. Hoffman twenty miles, and Capt. Marcy fifty miles from Camp Scott. Col. Johnston intended to proceed to Salt Lake City as soon as they arrived. Gov. Cumming, peace commissioners, and postmaster have gone in the city. The supplies which Col. Hoffman dispatched in advance of his train, had reached Camp Scott, and provisions were plenty. June 12—left McCarty's train fifteen miles below the fort; 13th—met another of Perry's trains forty-five miles below Fort Laramie. Passed two empty trains of Major & Russell's at Scott Bluffs, returning to the States. Met three trains of Chouteau & Avery's, and Major & Russell's, en route at Laramie. The 14th—met Quartermaster for Laramie at Rush Creek, and Price's train at Smith's Fork. 15th met two trains of Major & Russell's waiting to cross South Fork, which was high, but falling. Met Major Sedgwick's command of cavalry sixteen miles below South Fork. 16th—met Major Graham's dragoons ten miles and Ward's train fifteen miles below Fallon's Bluff. Passed several trains of road camp, names unknown. Met Capt. Robert's command six miles above Cottonwood Springs. 17th—met Hay's train thirty miles below Cottonwood.

Met Col. Monroe ten miles above Plumb Creek; also three trains of Jones' on the 28th. Met Irwin & Young's train eight miles above Fort Kearney. Left three companies of the First Cavalry, under Col. Sumner, at Kearney. Saw three trains on the upper road above Kearney, and two trains on the upper road below Kearney—names unknown, on the 19th. Met a train on the eight mile stretch, on the Little Blue—name unknown, on the 20th. Met Rush's train four miles from Big Sandy. Met Col. May and six hundred beef cattle for Salt Lake; also, nine hundred cattle of Russell, Ward, and Lehigh, five miles east of Big Blue. Met Lehigh's train and Gen. Harney, headquarters at Cottonwood, ten miles west of Big Blue. Gen. Harney was traveling rapidly, and only that day learned of his appointment of Brigadier-General, on the 21st. Met the Salt Lake mail fifteen miles east of Big Blue. Wassen and Dyer's train in camp at Vermilion, on the 23d. Met three trains at Grasshopper, names unknown. All the trains were getting along well. The cattle were looking fine. Hockaday, Jones & Co., mail contractors, were pushing their arrangements with great energy and perseverance. When they get the stations arranged as contemplated, the time will be reduced to sixteen days, with ease and certainty.

Mr. Mayer, brings no general news from Camp Scott or Salt Lake.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Gilbert v. Herd, Clay; reversed.
Coffee v. Wilkerson, Casey; reversed.
Adams v. Wilson, Rockcastle; reversed in part.
Hughes v. Durham, Pulaski; affirmed.
Sanford v. Filford, Kenton; affirmed.
Graham v. Tinnell, Boyle; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Curd v. Eastham, Whitley;
Eastham v. Snyder, Whitley;
Green v. Brain, Fleming;
Overly v. Overly, Fleming;
Hornbuckle v. Murray, Fleming;
McLain v. Sackett, Fleming;
Vickery v. Lanier, Wayne—were argued.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Eastham v. Snyder, Whitley; affirmed.
Beck v. Stockton, Clinton; affirmed.
Curd v. Eastham, Whitley; affirmed.
Hornbuckle v. Murray, Fleming; affirmed.
Green v. Brain, Fleming; affirmed.
Hardy v. Fitzpatrick, Pulaski; affirmed.
Ohio River Co. v. Louder, Lewis; appeal dismissed for failure to give security for costs.

ORDERS.

Sanders v. Bank Ky., Shelby; petition for rehearing overruled.
Mitchell v. Rain, Fleming;
Duke v. Stockwell, Fleming;
Patten v. Ky. Iron Co., Greenup;
Whelan v. Thompson, Mason;
Willitt v. Maysville R.R. Co., Mason—were argued.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Baugh v. Durham, Laurel; affirmed.
Duke v. Stockwell, Fleming; affirmed.
Mitchell v. Payne, Fleming; affirmed.
McWhorter v. Taylor & Co., Harrison; affirmed.

Maclean v. Marlan, Boyle; reversed on the original, and affirmed on cross appeal.
Steinberger v. Smith, Mercer; reversed.
Patten v. Ky. Iron & Coal Co., Greenup; reversed.

Patterson v. Lair, Russell; reversed as to costs.
Hathaway v. Willis, Bracken;
Gray v. McCorkle, Christian;
Bethel Thompson v. Torian, Christian;
Sadler v. Thompson, Christian—were argued.

Public Speaking.

RANKIN R. REVILL, the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will address the people at the following times and places:

Wal Brown's, Lawrence co., Wednesday, June 30.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Thursday, July 1.
Adamsville, Morgan co., Friday, July 2.
Paintsville, Johnson co., Saturday, July 3.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Monday, July 5.
Pikeville, Pike co., Tuesday, July 6.
Thos. May's, Pike co., Wednesday, July 7.
Whitesburg, Lecher co., Thursday, July 8.
Brashearville, Letcher co., Friday, July 9.
Hazard, Perry co., Monday, July 12.
Mt Pleasant, Harlan co., Tuesday, July 13.
C. J. Calloway's, Harlan co., Wednesday, July 14.
Carrollsville, Knox co., Thursday, July 15.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Friday, July 16.
Flat Rock, Pulaski co., Saturday, July 17.
Somerset, Pulaski co., Monday, July 19.
Barnett's store, Pulaski co., Tuesday, July 20.
Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Wednesday, July 21.
London, Laurel co., Thursday, July 22.
Manchester, Clay co., Friday, July 23.
Crockettsville, Clay co., Saturday, July 24.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Monday, July 26.
Booneville, Owsley co., Tuesday, July 27.
Staunton, Powell co., Wednesday, July 28.
Irvine, Estill co., Thursday, July 29.
Richmond, Madison co., Friday, July 30.
Nicholasville, Jessamine co., Saturday, July 31.

Hon. Geo. R. McKee, the American candidate, is invited to meet Mr. Revill at the above appointments.

DUELING IN MEXICO.—A letter to the New Orleans Delta from the city of Mexico says:

A duel came off on the morning of the 3d, between an American and an Englishman, and all about our old friend Colonel Pickett. The latter said that Pickett was no gentleman, and the former said he was. So they fought at twenty paces, with Colt's revolvers, firing six shots each, but neither was hit.

A justice of the peace, seeking a stately horse riding between London and Hainstead, said to some gentlemen who were with him, "Do you see what a beautiful horse that proud parson has got? Banter him a little." "Doctor," said he, "you don't follow the example of your great Master, who was truly said to 'ride upon an ass.' Why, French protectorate for the United States, King had made us so many asses justices, that an honest clergyman can hardly find one to ride, if he had a mind to it."

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

The Canvass.

We venture the assertion that no political party ever conducted a State canvass upon issues so trivial and contemptible as those attempted to be made by McKee and his friends, and upon which his election to the Appellate Clerkship is advocated. The election of a ministerial officer, the faithful discharge of whose duties is in no wise dependent upon the political sentiments he may entertain, may yet very properly be used as an occasion upon which to elicit from the people an expression upon any great measure of State or national policy. And again, political leaders may, with undoubted propriety urge upon their partisans the election of their representative man to such an office as a means of strengthening and maintaining the unity of their party. But Mr. McKee appeals to the American order, and the organs advocate his election upon no such grounds. He indignantly denies that he is a member of the American order, boasts that he never entered a lodge, and yet pretends to approve all their doctrines. More than this, the American party is admitted to be disintegrated, and its organs are become the clamorous for a new organization to be constructed upon a totally different platform. Hence, the triumph of Mr. McKee would not redound to the interests of any party, nor serve to build up any organization. Nor do his friends put him forth as the champion of any political measure, and seek in his election an expression of opinion from the people upon it. They avoid the discussion of such an issue and refuse to stake the election of their candidate upon the strength of any such measure before the people. They turn from all such discussion and seek to raise the lowest and most unimportant issues, all which they discuss as seriously as if such questions had any pertinence to the election.

The Democratic party is a political organization, based upon positive principles, and committed to a well understood domestic and foreign policy. Mr. Revill is the nominee of that party, and his election will not only serve to strengthen and cement the Democracy in Kentucky, but will be taken as an endorsement by the people of the distinctive principles and measures of the Democratic party. Upon this ground the Democratic party urges his election. We would not be understood in this view of the canvass, as discarding altogether the necessity of proper official qualifications in our candidate. In this regard, however, he is beyond the reach of detection. He is a sound practical lawyer, an experienced clerk, and an accomplished penman, and a gentleman of irreproachable character, first habits and strong sense. He is thus personally eminently fitted for the place. But his political association and his position in the canvass as the nominee and representative of the Democratic party, involve yet more important considerations, and appeal yet more strongly in his behalf to every Democrat and every true southern man. These considerations, we have urged as of such controlling importance, as to subordinate even the superior qualifications of Mr. Revill.

Now Mr. McKee and his friends arouse themselves the opponents of Democracy, hostile to any movement which will strengthen it with the people, and opposed to its every distinctive measure. Yet when Mr. Revill's friends put forth the late issue made between the Democratic and Republican parties upon the application of Kansas for admission, as the prominent measure of domestic policy, to which the Democracy stand committed, and upon which they seek endorsement by the people, Mr. McKee and his friends refuse to meet us, and seek to raise side questions of no kind of importance, and in their discussion attempt to divert public attention from the real questions involved in the election. Mr. McKee dwells upon the alleged incompetency of one or more clerks to the last Legislature; exposes with much noise and clamor the mistakes of the committee on enrollments, and triumphantly proves that the Speaker of the House and Governor signed some bill or other permitting painters to rifle their works, when the bill had never passed the Senate. He refers at great length to the party managing the election of a keeper to the State Prison, and makes other equally unimportant charges against the last Legislature. His organs chime in the clamor, and we have whole columns of their sheets devoted to a discussion of these issues. We have been content with giving a simple refutation to all these charges, and have been unwilling to dignify such issues by their discussion. We could truthfully deny that the clerks of the House were incompetent, and might mention the sickness of the chief clerk as the cause of the irregularities complained of. We could fasten the responsibility, for the errors so much talked of, upon K. N. employees, and show that the last Legislature expended no more money for clerical labor than all its predecessors. It merely elected an additional assistant to do the work for which previous Legislatures had paid money. We might further prove that the "Paper Bill," so much talked of, was irregularly put through the Senate by Know-Nothing officials, and that the Democratic party is in no way censurable for its improper passage. Again, we might, by a full exposure of the tactics of the opposition in the election of a Keeper of the Penitentiary, convict them of a most indefensible partitioning of the blame, and might mention the single vote that the Democrats kept in purpose, the double rent for the prison derived from it in the quarter of a century it has been under K. N. control, refute all their false charges against our party. But why dignify such contemptible issues by their discussion? Suppose the clerks of the House were inexperienced, and that serious mistakes occurred; or suppose the Democratic party did propose to lease the Prison upon the same terms it now leases it, is that a reason why the people of Kentucky should refuse to approve the position of the Democracy on the Kansas question, or should approve the unworthy coalition of Crittenden, Marshall and Underwood, with abolitionists. These charges to which we have alluded, are not mere incidents to a warm canvass, but are presented as the vital issues upon which Mr. McKee's election, and over a candidate for a State office, depends so low? Were the people of Kentucky ever appealed to upon grounds so pitiful and ridiculous? Why don't the organs of the party meet us upon the great issues of the day, and go before the people upon questions which will at least command the respect of the masses?

We advocate the election of Mr. Revill as the exponent of Democratic principles and policy, the prominent sign of which at this time is the measure but recently passed by Congress providing for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. We defend that measure as one in strict accordance with the Constitution, as involving the vital interests of the slave States, and as demanded by the equal sovereignty of the different members of the confederacy. The Kansas question is the one upon which the American party upon that measure abandoned the south, were faithless to the interests of their section, reflected the political sentiment of the north rather than the prevailing feeling of their constituents, and fraternized with the enemies of southern institutions, the villifiers of southern people, and the aggressors upon southern rights. We have characterized their course as treacherous in fact, if not in purpose, and upon all these issues are willing to stake the success of our party before the people. We believe we hazard nothing in placing the canvass upon this basis. We believe Lecompton to-day twenty thousand strong in Kentucky, and we think the hour, and the interests of our State require that the people should speak out in purpose. Our opponents may dissent to their heart's content upon all their contemptible charges against the clerks of the last Legislature. We do not believe a vote will be made or lost by any such discussion. We advocate the election of a man eminently qualified, because we think his victory will be a triumph of principles in which the people of Kentucky, as a southern State, are deeply interested.

A Miss SARGENT, of Fremont, Michigan, a few days since sprinkled streptococcus upon a piece of pumpkin pie, and on going to bed ate it. She died in three hours. She was tied of life.

Moysville Eagle.

Poor girl! But it must be consoling to her friends to know that her last act was one of piety.

NOTICE.—Wishing to vote a full Democratic ticket at the ensuing August election, for county officers, W. B. TREMERE, is desired to stand in nomination for Clerk of the County Court.

MANY DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce W. B. TREMERE as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

June 4-1858.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED

Immediately, 10,000 men to engage in the sale of the most popular selling books in America. Invalids, Mechanics, farmers and teachers. Wishing to travel will find this to be a very profitable and pleasant business, enabling them to see the country, and make money at the same time. Agents now in the business are clearing from \$500 to \$1,500 per year. For full particulars and a list of Books, address, H. M. Rullison, Queen City Publishing House, 141 Main street Cincinnati, Ohio; or if living east, D. Rullison, Philadelphia, Pa. ang 11.

CLERK COUNTY COURT, ANDERSON CO.

We are authorized to announce A. P. RANDALL as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Anderson county.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained—for Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galls, Sprain, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal for Man or Beast. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Ridgefield, Conn." S. LITCH, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was sprain,) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$150.—Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all responsible dealers throughout the world. Beware of any other "Bragg's Liniment." It is a base imitation.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New-York.

[June 3-1858.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Swan & Co's Lotteries

TRIUMPHANT!

Continue to Draw as Usual, Without Interruption!

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES.

ARE LEGAL, AND

AUTHORIZED BY THE

STATE OF GEORGIA.

The late attempt to injure our firm has shown that our Lotteries are drawn fairly; that our Prizes are paid punctually; and that our Schemes are more Liberal than any other Lottery in the World!

THE FOLLOWING SCHEME WILL BE

Drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Georgia Lottery, on the 10th of AUGUST, 1858, in public, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

Class 22 draws Saturday July 3.

Class 23 draws Saturday July 10.

Class 24 draws Saturday July 17.

Class 25 draws Saturday July 24.

Class 26 draws Saturday July 31.

ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

Fifty Thousand Tickets.

Five Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-Five Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 9 tickets.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN JULY.

1 Prize of \$70,000	do	1,000
1 do of 30,000	do	3,000
1 do of 10,000	do	10,000
1 do of 5,000	do	30,000
1 do of 2,000	do	100,000
1 do of 1,000	do	300,000
1 do of 500	do	1,000,000
1 do of 250	do	3,000,000
1 do of 100	do	10,000,000
1 do of 50	do	30,000,000
1 do of 25	do	100,000,000
1 do of 10	do	300,000,000
1 do of 5	do	1,000,000,000
1 do of 2	do	3,000,000,000
1 do of 1	do	10,000,000,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of \$400	Approaching to \$70,000 are	\$1,600
4 do of 200	do	800
4 do of 100	do	400
4 do of 50	do	200
4 do of 25	do	100
4 do of 10	do	50
4 do of 5	do	25
4 do of 2	do	10
4 do of 1	do	5

5155 Prizes amounting to \$320,000.

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2½.

"P. A. Circular showing the plan of the Lotteries, will be sent to any person desirous of receiving it.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets \$30.
Certificate of Package of 10 Half Tickets \$15.
Certificate of Package of 10 Quarter Tickets \$7½.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES, Enclose the money for the tickets, and send by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

"P. A. Circular showing the plan of the Lotteries, will be sent to any person desirous of receiving it.

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The Crops.

The following is from the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal of the 22d:

Corn.—The unpropitious state of the weather during the spring, as all our readers know, has prevented our farming community from getting their corn crop in to any considerable extent. We think that not to exceed one-half the land designated for this staple early in the season had been planted up to Saturday last. Much that has been planted will require replanting on account of being drowned out by the unusual rains. This is the case on the uplands as well as the river bottoms. Of the corn planted and not drowned out, the prospect is as favorable as could be expected; in fact more favorable than an average at this season of the year.

The farmers are using every exertion to get in the remainder of their corn crop. In this most of them will succeed. If the weather should, from this until the 10th of next month, prove at all favorable, we think at least three-fourths to seven-eighths of the land designed for corn early in the season will be planted.

Our farmers are still planting the usual varieties, but will, as the season advances, commence putting in the smaller and more Eastern varieties. This will enable those who are much behind to continue planting, with good prospect of success, until the 10th of July.

Wheat.—This crop looks very fine where the water has not washed or drowned it out. Many fields of spring wheat look as well as we have ever seen.

Oats.—The same may be said of oats. Where the water has not interfered it looks very promising.

Grass.—The prospect for an unlimited crop of grass was never better. Should we have a favorable harvest season, there will be more grass cut and cured than for many years before.

On the whole, with favorable weather from this on and a little extra drilling in getting in corn for a couple of weeks we can count, we think, on an average crop, taking all our staples together.

The Delphi (Ind.) Times says:

Deer Creek and the Washburn river are falling rapidly. The damage done to the farmers in the valleys is immense, many farmers having lost their entire wheat and corn crops.

The rust and scale, says the Leewardtown (Md.) Beacon, are very prevalent in the wheat in St. Mary's county.

The Indianapolis Journal, of the 25th, says:

We notice in some of the papers that farmers are advised to hold on to their wheat and not sell it at the prices offered. The reason given for this advice is, that the present year's crop is a failure, and that prices must advance.

It is a very reasonable suggestion, but it is a failure, and that prices must advance. The reason given for this advice is, that the present year's crop is a failure, and that prices must advance.

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general result. In many sections there will be serious deficiencies, not only in corn, but also in most descriptions of small grain; but the general average promises to be a fair one. Should the weather hereafter continue so as not to interfere with the favorable progress of the growing crops, our people will have no reason to complain of a deficiency in the supplies of any of the necessities of life.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ILL., June 21.
Wheat looks well and corn is progressing finely, at present, the weather being quite favorable.

KINGSTON, IND., June 19.
Corn looks bad, but wheat looks pretty well. The crops of the latter, however, will fall much short of an average.

SHIRLEY COUNTY, OHIO, June 21.
We have not planted more than half our corn in this section. The prospect is discouraging. Wheat looks well; grass short. Potatoes promise an abundant yield.

WHEELING, IND., June 21.
The corn crop is in a critical condition. The planting is much deficient, and plants that are above ground are backward. Wheat, on low ground, was much damaged, and the crops on up lands are only middling. Oats look well.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, IND., June 21.
So far as this neighborhood is concerned, the crop prospect has improved very much in the past ten days. Of wheat, we will have about two-thirds on hands here, and much more corn than was last year ago. With pleasant weather I think all will do well.

BEDFORD, IND., June 21.
Corn is very promising, and averages from twelve to eighteen inches high, with a green and healthy appearance. Wheat and oats also excellent. Some complaints of injury from rust and fly, but the farmers think it will be very slight. White river has fallen very much, and I saw them planting corn for the third or fourth time in the bottom lands, which were a few days since covered with water.

The Galveston Citizen, of the 14th, furnishes the following paragraph:

The corn crop in Texas may now be set down as made, and is the largest ever produced in the State, not only from the greater amount in cultivation, but the heavy yield per acre.

The Victoria Advocate says that one of the planters in that vicinity expects to have a bale of cotton ginned by the 4th of July. Cotton blooms appeared in that county as early as the 10th of May.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 10th inst., says: We are daily receiving intelligence of improved crops for the growing crop from every section of the State. The wheat is safely harvested, and the yield has surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

The weather is most favorable for both the corn and cotton. Some portions of the State were being plowed to need rain, but we hope the shower which fell on Sunday night of last week has been general. There is still a large amount of cotton in the middle counties yet to arrive here, which will cause considerable business during our usually dull season.

The "Ignorance" Candidate and his friends—Elegant and highly perfumed extract of Prentice.

George D. Prentice vs. Dr. George Prentice.

THE ASSAULT.
"His (George R. McKee) opponents find that the public printing fraud has been exposed, and have already introduced another in regard to his opposition to common schools. George R. McKee emphatically a common school advocate—Louisville Journal, April 15th, 1855.

UNREMARKABLE NOTORIETY.—We observe that some of the newspapers in other States are commenting upon the introduction of a bill into our Legislature to abolish the School System in Kentucky. Mr. McKee the mover of the measure, seems to be gaining a notoriety which, we should suppose, few men would desire. To be the leader of an IGNORANCE PARTY may be agreeable to some, but for persons of high intellect, and who are engaged in the usual intelligence of American citizens, would we should think, shun a station to which must be attached an everlasting odium—Louisville Journal, 1854.

Sagacity of a Dog.
The Baltimore Sun, of the 22d, relates the following marvelous circumstance:

On Sunday morning a son of Captain B. D. Clark took his dog, a large Newfoundland, to Federal Hill for the purpose of affording him an opportunity to exercise in the water. He went to the shore where a number of boys were playing on a raft of spar timber, and one of whom, Henry Wilson, fell overboard and sunk to the bottom. He struggled upward, but unfortunately came up under the logs, and an iron bolt presenting itself, he seized hold of that. The dog, seeing his raft at the time, and immediately plunging in after him, but did not succeed in finding him. The greatest consternation took place among his playmates, and they gave him up as drowned, when the faithful dog noticed some air bubbling on the surface, and again went to the bottom in search of him. After a short time he again rose to the surface, having hold of the body of the boy, but had great difficulty in breaking his hold from the iron bolt which he grasped for safety when he first fell in. He finally succeeded in raising and taking him to the shore, though in the effort the dog badly bit and bruised his left arm. The lad, some fourteen years of age, was taken on the shore, when a quantity of water was ejected from his stomach, after which he showed signs of life. He soon revived sufficiently to be taken to his house in Entwistle street, where he has since almost entirely recovered.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.
St. Louis, June 26.
The Republican's Independence correspondent, under date of the 23d, says that the Santa Fe mail has arrived bringing dates to the 1st inst. Capt. Marcy has been heard from between Arkansas and Platte rivers. In the snow storm of April 12, he lost two hundred and fifty mules and a large number of sheep. Col. Loring had procured a very well equipped party, when he was overtaken by a severe snow storm in which six of his men were frozen to death. Lieut. McNally, regimental quartermaster, lost forty or fifty mules, all his beef cattle, and sheep. Mr. Alexander, who was sending a train to Utah, lost all his animals except fifteen, and was obliged to abandon his wagons on the road. The New Mexico Mining Company is fully organized and ready for operations. Their establishment is the most complete ever erected in that country, and most sample guine books are entertained of their ultimate success. Hall, Porter & Co. are making rapid preparations for the transmission of the mail to California, via New Mexico.

Laws of the Road.
There are some very pretty, but unhappily very ill-bred women, who can't understand the laws of the road with regard to handsome faces. Nature and custom would, no doubt, agree in conceding all makes the right of at least two distinct looks at a very comely female countenance, without any intrusion of the rules of courtesy or the sentiment of respect. The first look is necessary to define the person of the individual one meets so as to avoid in passing. Any unusual attraction discovered in a first glance, is a sufficient apology for a second—not a prolonged and impertinent stare, but an appreciative image of the eyes, such as a glance may be indifferently yielded to. It is astonishing how morbidly sensitive some vulgar beauties are to the slightest demonstration of this kind. When a lady walks the streets, she leaves her virtuous indignation countenance at home; she knows well enough that the street is a picture gallery, where pretty faces framed in pretty bonnets are meant to be seen, and everybody has a right to see them—Atlantic Monthly.

Boots.—The editor of the Huntsville Independent, writing from Nashville to this paper, gives the following good one upon one of the preachers in attendance upon the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nashville: "A worthy divine, from the State of Arkansas, stepped at the St. Cloud, upon rising to bed he told the servant, who conducted him to his room, he wanted his boots blacked. The servant told him to set them out side the door and the boot-black would attend to them. He did so, and in the morning the boots came up missing. Instead of setting the boots out in the hall, he had placed them outside the front door. That preacher has not a very elevated opinion of the morality of the people of Nashville. He wears a pair of new boots.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS FOUND IN AN OLD MAIL-BAG.—The Boston Post gives us the following peculiar item:

At Milford, Mass., a boy at work in one of the shoe-shops in that place recently found in an old mail bag, which the proprietor of the shop had purchased and worked into a letter, a bundle of bills, mailed at an office in Tennessee, and directed to another place in the same State, and which contained four fifty-dollar bills, a twenty, a ten, a five and a three—all \$228! This firm has purchased several thousand of these worn-out mail bags, and several other letters have been found in them.

THE REGION FOR SPORT.—A letter from Maryland, Decatur, says:

Game is abundant in the shape of ducks, geese, plovers, heaver, otter and buffaloes. There is great sport in hunting the buffalo and the present auspices, they have been driven by the unusual number of Indians hunting them on the west, this spring, back to their old stamping grounds on the Big Sioux. Herds of these famous "prairie rovers" are seen nearly every day, grazing on the opposite banks of the river from this site, and parties on the chase are as often seen.

From Washington, June 26.
WASHINGTON, June 26.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to induce the President to commute the sentence of Jas. Powers, he was to-day handed over to the present authorities, he was convicted. The execution was conducted privately in the jail yard, but multitudes occupied the highest accessible surrounding points to witness the scene.

WASHINGTON, June 21.
Secretary Cobb will issue proposals early in July for loans under the new Loan Law.

It is rumored that Judge Roosevelt, of New York, will succeed Mr. Dallas as Minister to England.

The editor of the Journal must feel cheap and indignant. Just as he was putting in bravely to help out England upon the right of visitation, and had already turned off a column or two of fine logic and law on the subject, England herself coolly gives it up. That is treating the editor of the Journal with great indignity. If we were on good terms with the men at Washington, we should suggest to them to demand satisfaction for this treatment of the editor of the Journal. He is an American citizen, and ought to be protected from such rough treatment. We don't know but we should try it anyhow. If the editor would show a manly re-entment; but if he submits to it tamely, we shall let it pass—Lou. Dem.

DESTRUCTION.—Some forty persons are now living in tents and sheds on the large mound in the old graveyard, near Papstown. These persons were driven by the inundation from their homes, and were, on Saturday, found in extremely destitute condition. Near them was a collection of ten women and children, who were utterly destitute of food, and apparently without means of procuring it. The necessities of these people were fully relieved, through the industrious City Missionary, Mr. Ward.—St. Louis Dm. 23d.

From Leavenworth, St. Louis, June 21.

A dispatch from Leavenworth of the 23d, per U. S. Express Company to Boonville, says two companies of troops arrived at the fort yesterday. Four hundred recruits from Fort Columbus and Newport Barracks, will be due here on the 30th of July, destined to occupy the posts in the department of New Mexico.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.—"Read the biographies of our great good men and women," says an exchange; "not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprang from plain, strong-minded women, who had about as little to do with fashions as with the clanging clouds."

THE "ELIXIR."
Prepared by Dr. JAS. WILLIAMS, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and nothing but DYSPEPSIA, (as advertised in another column), has, by its own merits, obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians acquainted with its properties, are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced, by observation, of its great efficacy in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function. Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this Elixir, been restored to perfect health, as attested certificates testify.

J. L. MOORE & SON,
Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on credit. They solicit an early examination.

FARM FOR SALE!
I DESIRE to sell the farm on which I now reside in Harrodsburg county, on Main Street, about 1 mile from Harrodsburg, and about a hundred yards from the Harrodsburg turnpike road. It contains about 220 ACRES, about 150 of which is in cultivation, the balance well timbered. The best quality of "red" soil, and there being about a mile of stone fence on the place. The soil is good, most of it corn land, and all producing fine Blue Grass. It is well watered, and has several never-failing Springs convenient to the dwelling. There is a fine Orchard of Young Fruit Trees, now in full bearing.

The Dwelling, Negro Cabin, Stable, Barns, Cow-house, and all the necessary and comfortable and all in the best repair.

Those desiring to purchase, will find this one of the best Stock Farms in the county, and being desirous of removing to another State I will sell to private bidders on good terms. Apply on the premises or address.

C. E. TINSLEY,
Harrodsburg, Shelby co. Ky.

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WARRANTED to be eighteen carat gold, and a perfect time-keeper, richly worth fifty dollars, is presented to every person who sends us FIFTY DOLLARS in subscriptions to the long established and popular pictorial monthly, "The United States Journal," or to any person sending the same amount for any of our popular books.

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We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows:

Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,600 lbs. \$2.50 per foot lineal.

Roofs, all iron; 30 feet width of building, 2,600 lbs. 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$12 to \$20 per square.

In the case of bridges or roofs of building makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures.

We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs and Railroad, or other companies buying the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures, one-third less than the above prices. Our structures weigh from 1-4 to 1-10 that of wood, difference in freight for a long distance bears our work. In a few days we will have at our factory, 49 West Third street in this city, four different specimens of our Roofs, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to make a visit, as all our work is warranted, and we ask no pay for our services until the work is done and approved. Payments being secured on contracting. Office No. 66, West Third street, Cincinnati, O. June 17, 1855-tw

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We state positively that this work is not, and will not be for sale in any bookstore in the country. It is offered only by our Sole Agents, one of which is the distributor of this Circular, and by whom alone the work is sold in this locality.

J. T. JOHN E. RANK, Agent for Franklin, Scott, and all the Southern States.
June 24, 1855-tf

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And directly opposite the Post Office,
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Ever brought to Cincinnati. With her increased facilities for doing up the hair, and her new and improved heretofore done, her Store and Show Rooms being the largest west of New York, she will be enabled to offer

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OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

feb11 MRS. J. A. HENDERSON.

PROCLAMATION by the Governor.

WHEREAS, it has been made known that THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1855, in the county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Macrae, and his wife, and the said THO. ROBERTS, now therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby order a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said ROBERTS, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

It is further ordered, that any person who shall (1st) set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Frankfort, Ky., on the 15th day of May, 1855, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.
Major James Henry, Secretary of State.
By T. P. A. BARR, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said ROBERTS is about 35 or 36 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs.; has a fair sandy hair, one or two small scars about his face, probably in his chin and cheeks; a farmer by occupation, in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:

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He will also attend Balls, Parties, Pic Nics, etc., when desired, upon reasonable terms. Having good conveyances, gentle horses and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival. All calls left at the Railroad Depot, before the arrival of the cars, will be promptly attended to.

may 6-1855-tf JOHN HENDERSON

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March 12-tf

